

## BUSINESS IS HONEST

**A** C. BEDFORD, president of the Standard Oil Co., has the commendable Standard Oil habit of occasionally talking to a Sunday school. This super-business man said, yesterday, that business is honest, that it is characterized by fair dealing and patriotism.

Undoubtedly business is as honest as any other department of human endeavor. The attacks on business which more or less are made in every civilized country frequently concern themselves with accusations that business is dishonest, but, in almost every case of this kind it will be discovered that the actual attack, the thing that gives vitality to the protest, is based upon expediency.

Accusation of dishonesty would never tend to destroy the existing industrial institution. They would make it stronger by clearing up bad practices.

But the accusation of inexpediency is often fatal. The utility of business is what makes it go. The dangerous attack is that which asserts insufficient utility.

This was the case with the railroads. In times prior to the war there had been much dishonesty of management. But this dishonesty is not the cause of public management and approaching public ownership.

The defect of dishonesty would have been almost automatically eliminated by the compulsions of war. The railroads would have become honest, adequate to their work and that would have settled matters.

Government ownership intervened because conditions inherent in private control made it impossible for the railroads to obtain their maximum efficiency. The railroads could not be operated as a unity, could not do business to the best advantage, by interchanging rolling stock and traffic.

The unity of one powerful and centralized control was necessary to efficiency.

When the war opened there were two distinct forces in operation, not to make business more honest, but to make it more efficient. Trusts and combinations were attempting what the government has attempted with the railroad, applying their efforts to many and varied lines of industry. Other lines of industry, having passed through the trust period, were being considered as fit objects for government ownership.

The compelling force in these tendencies was in each case the desire to attain increased efficiency. The movement was very similar to that observed where machinery is employed. Larger and more efficient machines constantly replace smaller and less efficient machines, as when the crank case of an automobile is stamped out in one or two operations, or a fender is formed in a few seconds with the aid of powerful presses.

In the long run more efficient methods must supplant less efficient. The law is as true in business organization, as it is in the operation of machines.

## WASHINGTON

**I**F WASHINGTON could return he would be surprised to note the extent to which the United States has departed from the words of counsel delivered in his farewell address.

Nothing in the man made world would be quite as he left it. Railroads, steam boats, telegraph, telephones, automobiles, flying machines and submarines did not exist when Washington was on earth.

It was further in his day from New York to Chicago than it is in this day from New York to Hong Kong.

The world is knitted together by trade, by intercommunication and by a common service of news as he never dreamed that it could be.

In his day science had not arrived at the consciousness of the part which the material world, the world of commodities plays in the life of man. The effect of climate was little understood. The consciousness of trade rivalry was scarcely realized. The modern German was years in the future. France had not yet proved that she could ever be otherwise than Russia is now.

Washington's advice to avoid European complications served to tide the country over a period. But his advice did not run after the sinking of the Lusitania, after Germany had proved her purpose to permit no traffic of America upon the seas.

What Washington would have done had he lived in this day and time must remain forever in doubt. He did well in his own day and time in the experience of his own environment. Nobody can know what he would do in this day and time in the midst of an environment so terrible and, so new.

## THE NEW CHAIRMAN

**W**ILL H. HAYS, new chairman of the Republican National Committee, is no beauty, if his newspaper pictures may be accepted as evidence, but he looks smart. From the artistic standpoint he makes a less impressive figure than Mr. King would have been. Mr. Hays says he will keep the door of the party open. It is already open wide. Through this door, to vote against the government and its policies, presently will pass all party men, too hide bound to change their votes, and every voting element which is dissatisfied with the war for pro-German or other reasons. Mr. Hays is probably as good an American as the next man. This fall he will lead to the ballot box in spite of himself the most unpatriotic crowd that ever voted for political candidates.

## THE RAILROADS

**T**HE AMERICAN people are fighting a war. They are under no necessity of deciding now whether the government will retain the railroads or keep them. That question will be determined when the war is over and somebody starts to give the railroads back.

The best guessing now is that three groups of people will oppose continued private ownership; the stockholders of the roads, the shippers who use the railroads for the carriage of goods, and the general public, which has been educated by years of agitation for government ownership.

Since the bridge need not be crossed until it is reached, the subject matter may be dismissed.

## PACT WITH NORWAY

**T**HE ECONOMIC agreement with Norway may serve to keep that nation neutral. There is danger in dealing with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland that they will be driven to an alliance with Germany if their food supplies from outside are entirely cut off.

The reported terms of the Norway agreement seem to be reasonable enough. Germany is to receive from Norway no more than 48,000 tons of sea food. The materials received from the Allies are not to form any part of Norwegian export to Germany.

## CHRISTIANS AND WAR

**C**HRISTIAN CIVILIZATION alone can stop war." Christianity has not stopped war, to be sure. But this is no proof that it may not. The operation of some forces is imperceptibly slow, but finally sure. The force that tears a rock to pieces works for thousands of centuries before the result is achieved. Christianity contains a recipe sufficient to insure the end of the war. Some day the truth may be sufficiently received and the goal reached.

Of the two groups, the one that declares war can never end, and the one that believes it may end, the latter are the most likely to accomplish the result.

It is the man who says the steam engine can be contrived who does it, not the one who asserts that steam engines are impossible.

## THE DAY OF PRIDE

**M**OSTLY MEN must see to believe. That is a higher type of mind which can view an object or an institution without its actual presence. The type is too uncommon. The half million people who saw the nearly 10,000 New York boys marching in the storm of yesterday came away with emotions of swelling pride that cannot be attained by those who did not behold.

Secretary Baker took human nature into account when he provided for the public review of American units. He did wisely also in postponing parades of soldiers until training was well established.

It is the training that makes the difference between a soldier and another. As no person becomes a skillful piano player without practice, or a toolmaker or anything else that is worth while, so the soldier does not become an expert soldier except with the rigid discipline of military service.

America will be proud of her armies during many years to come. The soldiers of the Republic will constitute for a generation, an aristocracy of merit.

## PLANT A GARDEN

**H**OOVER WANTS every man to plant a garden. He suggests raising potatoes and beans, which can be grown in every part of the United States. Some who tried to make gardens last year failed. The more reason why they should try again. Gardening requires experience. The more experience the more success. Under no circumstances must any precaution be neglected which will increase the available food supply in the days to come. No one knows how long the war will last, nor how much food will be necessary to feed our Allies and win the war.

## PUNISHMENT FOR HENKES

**A**T FIRST thought it may seem that David A. Henkes is too severely punished, by imprisonment for 25 years, following his refusal to remain a captain in the U. S. army, because his parents were German born.

But Henkes, educated by the United States, raised from the rank of private to the rank of captain, participated in a propaganda against his country.

In Germany he would be sent to a firing squad. Doubtless a man cannot help being in intellect and sympathy what he is. But no people can afford to have in their midst in the time of war, those who are hostile to the nation.

Henkes, confronted by a situation, preferred the lives and happiness of Germans to the lives and happiness of his own countrymen. How his mind became warped, into such monstrous form, is of little consequence.

## AMERICANS WORK TRANSFORMATION OF FRENCH PORT FOR THE CARING OF SUPPLIES FOR AMERICAN ARMY

**A** Port in France, Feb. 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A little more than six months have wrought a mighty change in the base at which, last June, the first division of American troops landed to go into training for their fight with the Germans.

The docks have been and are being enlarged, storage warehouses have been being built, the harbor has been dredged out to accommodate more and larger ships, and the railroad facilities have been nearly doubled in a bare few months.

The enlargement of the port has created a somewhat anomalous situation. For whereas up to about the end of last year troops landed more regularly and quickly than supplies, so that it was sometimes feared it would be necessary to draw temporarily on the French for their support, the base is now in the position of being able to handle more tonnage than it is at present coming to it, either in the form of supply or troop ships.

The capacity of the port would, however, be almost reached with the completion of the docks and storehouses now under construction if it were not for far reaching engineering plans that are under way.

The American authorities early foresaw that even comprehensive dock enlargements would inevitably result in congestion and confusion if some outlet were not arranged for the increasing supplies expected to arrive when they are needed, and which even increased storage space could not be expected to accommodate. The problem resolved itself into one of transportation.

Therefore, while the railroad tracks at the port itself are vastly more numerous than they were six months ago, the American engineers have conceived a plan whereby a vast tract of land three or four miles back of the port has been taken over, and is being developed coincidentally with the port itself.

On either side of a huge basin into which ships can if necessary be towed and unloaded, dozens of parallel spur tracks are being laid. They will serve a dual purpose, for cars either can be filled from barges and vessels brought into the basins, or cars loaded at the port itself can quickly and easily be hauled to the spurs and there made up into trains.

The Americans already have taken over on lease from the French certain lines of railroad which will be fed from the yards of the port and of its complementary station in the rear. They are increasing constantly the efficiency and capacity of the port itself.

## CONN. ASKED TO SAVE 1,056 LIVES IN BABIES' YEAR

**Campaign to Prevent Deaths of Infants to Start on Historic Day, April 6.**

**EACH STATE LIABLE FOR CERTAIN NUMBER**

**Celebration of Children's Year Regarded As Patriotic Obligation.**

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor announced today the number of lives each state is asked to save in the campaign to save 100,000 babies and young children during Children's Year beginning April 6. Announcement of the purpose of the campaign was made some time ago by the Children's Bureau and the Child-Welfare Department of the Council of National Defense, and the response, which has surpassed all expectations, indicates that efforts to promote the health and welfare of children are to be more vigorous this year than ever before.

The saving of 100,000 lives of children under five is only one part of the big program for the welfare of 30,000,000 children under fifteen in the country. It is realized by all concerned that the standards of child protection must not be relaxed during war time, and the United States is expected to profit by the experience of other warring countries, where the importance of safeguarding childhood is emphasized as never before.

The campaign to save 100,000 lives of babies and young children in the United States during the second year of the war is to be inaugurated by a national weighing and measuring test beginning April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of war by this country. In announcing the quotas the Children's Bureau said:

"In order that each state may feel responsible for a definite number of lives to be saved, quotas have been assigned to the various states, the apportionment being made on the basis of the population under five according to the 1910 census. This, of course, cannot take account of the varying death rates in the different states where death rates are known. In about half the states of the country, comprising nearly one-third the population, the registration of deaths was not sufficiently complete to warrant their inclusion in the registration area when the latest reports were published. The registration of births is seriously deficient in a still larger number of states. For that reason the apportionment of quotas of infant lives to be saved could not be made upon the basis of the infant mortality rate, which is based on the number of deaths under one year and the number of recorded births. Thus the only basis for the assignment of quotas uniformly applicable to all the states is the population as shown by the Federal census. As the effort for the hundred thousand lives applies to the specially hazardous period of life under five years of age, the quotas are calculated upon the basis of the population under five."

"In making the apportionment on this basis it was realized that a high mark is thus set for states in which the death rate among young children is already low. On the other hand, the mark set may be low for some states where the child death rate is excessively high. It does not appear to be possible to avoid some situations of this kind by any method of apportionment that could be devised with the data now at hand. If the registration of births and deaths were complete in all the states, an apportionment that could be devised with the data now at hand. If the registration of births and deaths were complete in all the states, an apportionment of quotas of the 100,000 lives to be saved by the various states could be made upon a different basis."

Plans for the celebration of Children's Year, of which the saving of 100,000 lives is one feature, are being developed by the Children's Bureau in co-operation with the Child-Welfare Department of the Council of National Defense. The safeguarding and protection of children is looked upon as a patriotic duty in view of the inevitable waste of human life incident to war. It is expected that the 5,000 or more local committees of the Child-Welfare Department of the Women's Committee will be able to carry the campaign to every community in the United States. This is looked upon as essential to the success of the movement, for in the last analysis every community must save its own babies if they are to be saved at all. State and Federal agencies, either official or voluntary, can make plans and offer suggestions but each community must bear its full share of responsibility in making the campaign a success.

The quota assigned to Connecticut is 1,056.

## THRIFT STAMPS BUILD CHARACTER

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 23.—To fight like superhumans and to achieve the seemingly impossible are requisites for Americans in winning the war. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York and head of the government's war certificate and thrift stamp campaign, declared in a statement published here today.

Purchase of thrift stamps will not lessen the buying capacity of individuals, Mr. Vanderlip said, but by building character will teach how to spend wisely.

**REV. JOS. MUNSON DEAD.**

New Haven, Feb. 23.—The Rev. Joseph O. Munson, 75, a graduate of Wesleyan and once a Methodist Episcopal pastor here, died today. One of two sons is Ralph I. Munson, secretary of the Bridgeport Gas Co.

## MUST TREBLE THE SALARIES OF OUR SCHOOL TEACHERS TO STOP EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM BREAKDOWN

**Lack of Sufficient Qualified Teachers a Growing Evil Which Must Be Faced, Says Assistant Secretary Morrison of State Board of Education—Cause Is Breakdown of Wornout and Obsolete Social and Political Machinery.**

(Address by H. C. Morrison, Asst. Secretary of State Board of Education.) I am asked by your committee of arrangements to attempt to answer the question which probably more than any other haunts the waking hours of the superintendent of schools. That question with some of you is: "Where in the world can I find efficient teachers?" With others, it has come to be: "Where can I find somebody who will keep school?"

The question is an old one, but it is taking on a new aspect. Ten years ago, in the remote and more sparsely settled regions of New England, schools remained closed for weeks at a time because nobody could be found to teach. This winter I have known of schools in sections of Connecticut, far from remote and thinly populated, which have had to wait until teachers could be found. For a long time, the rural superintendents has suffered while his brother in the city has somewhat complacently called his teachers away. Today, the city superintendent is looking out in competition with still larger cities, with commercial and industrial enterprises and with war work. The public is likely soon to find its children unschooled because there are no teachers, skilled or unskilled, trained or untrained, competent or incompetent who can be found to keep the schoolrooms open.

"But," you say, "this is simply a war condition which will pass with the war." "There is everywhere a shortage of labor, and this is merely a part of the general shortage." "We must face the situation and find expedients to tide us over this period of extraordinary stress."

Expedients we must undoubtedly find, if expedients there are, but it will be a sad failure if we as a people (I don't mean you and I as schoolmen but all the people of this state and the other states) prove unable to see the real situation and face the issue.

The truth is, as I shall abundantly show, and as you schoolmen doubtless realize, this present shortage is simply one of the many breakdowns which the unusual stress of warfare has brought about in social and political machinery which was worn out and obsolete before the war and which ultimately would have collapsed anyway.

The man-fashion answer to the question is "Pay adequate salaries and scrap your obsolete machinery."

**Higher Salaries Required.** For a long time, everybody has recognized that teachers ought to be paid more than they are paid, and salaries have been increased. Boards of education have timidly formulated schedules which they thought, appropriating bodies might stand, the appropriations have been passed here and there, but in the end a 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. increase has been forthcoming. That is all over. We must make up our minds, not to 10 per cent. nor 20, nor 50 per cent., but to two or three times the salary scale we are now paying. And then we must exact as we shall be able to exact proper qualifications for persons who assume to teach the children of the state.

Let us see what has been happening. In 1855, 56 per cent. of the teachers of the state were men. In 10 years this had fallen to 50 per cent.; in 20 years more to 30 per cent.; in another 20 to 8 per cent.

At the present time, the percentage of men teachers in Connecticut is less than 7 per cent., and most of these men are in administrative positions. Any such is the history of most of the states. None like it exists anywhere among the great powers of Western Europe.

Now, the significant thing is, not that men gave place to women, but that women replaced men because they could and would work cheaper. As soon as you once employ a woman because she is less expensive than a man, you inevitably begin to employ younger and inferior women because they will drive out, in competition for a place which has substantially no qualification bars, more mature and superior women.

By the beginning of the present century, we had reached a stage where, outside of a few of the larger cities, practically all the teachers were young girls, inexperienced and with no permanent interest in teaching. Today the sudden great increase in the number of well-paid positions in other women's professions, and in commerce and the industries, has ushered in a period in which it is difficult to secure anybody to teach at the salaries paid.

In other words, we have reached the dropping-off place. Sooner or later we should have reached it anyway.

**Salaries Compared.** Let us compare women teachers' salaries in the state of Connecticut with salaries paid to other women workers. Men teachers don't count—especially at \$9 or \$10 per week.

Using the last figures obtainable, those for the last school year, I find that the range of teachers' salaries in the state is from \$35 a month to \$75 a month. Averages for towns and cities are used. Of course there were individual salaries less than \$25 and greater than \$75. The most common salary was \$53 per month and the bulk of the towns and cities were paying less than \$58 per month. So the typical teacher was receiving last year an annual income of rather less than \$500.

Miss Charlotte Holloway of the Bureau of Labor has very kindly furnished me with information regarding present salaries of women "who," Miss Holloway states, "some years ago would undoubtedly have been in the teaching ranks."

**Yearly income**  
Stenographers ..... \$ 600 to \$1,250  
Bookkeepers ..... 600 to 1,250  
Clarks in department stores ..... 400 to 1,000  
Trained nurses (with board and lodging) 1,250 to 1,500  
Forewomen in factories ..... 900 to 1,250  
Superintendents, matron superintendents, and nurses ..... 1,000 to 1,750  
Dressmakers and milliners ..... 800 to 900  
Heads of department ..... 1,250 to 2,750

"In the past year or two teachers have applied in large numbers for employment in the insurance offices of Hartford and New Haven."

"I have found in laundries many high school graduates and one or two normal graduates who were working as supervisors and receiving \$16 and \$18 a week"—\$800 to \$900 a year. The teacher receives from \$300 to \$700 per year in the elementary schools, but very few the latter.

As young women say to the normal school principals, "Why should I go to normal school for two years when the most I can reasonably expect to earn as a teacher is \$15 a week for 36 to 40 weeks, and I can get that now." As a matter of principle, people who are content with low pay and no future are not the kind of people, as a rule, who ought to be allowed to become teachers.

We cannot get prices for services for \$500 a year. No amount of clever scheming will enable us to. It is unworthy and hypocritical to expect to.

**Permanency in Teaching.** Nor is it enough to put an end to the shortage of teachers. We must also build up a vastly more permanent force. The young woman, or young man, who begins to teach as soon as high school or college days are over seldom expects to be a teacher long. Circumstances may disappoint expectations and keep her or him in the schoolroom. But in general nobody ought to teach who does not expect to make a life work of teaching. Good teaching brooks no other interests or ambitions, least of all a lover and prospective home-making.

Teaching life is very short. In five years from graduation, the percentage of graduates of our normal schools who are still teaching falls to less than 65 per cent. In 10 years it has fallen to 30 per cent., and continues to about the level for 20 years more. Twenty-five years after graduation, there is left a dwindling 5 per cent. or less.

Now, the only answer to the permanency question is men teachers. Young women will remain in the schoolroom for a longer or shorter period, but in most cases will eventually marry, as they should. If men can be induced to teach, marriage does not put an end to the teaching.

It is hard to see how men could effectively be employed in the first four grades, but beyond that we need them in increasing numbers for the sake of the boys of the school as well as for the sake of permanency in the profession. After the sixth grade the boys ought to be chiefly under the charge of men teachers.

## DROP KRYLENKO, NAME DICTATOR FOR RUSS ARMY

London, Feb. 25.—Gen. Brujevitich has been appointed successor to Ensign Krylenko as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, according to a Berlin dispatch. Gen. Brujevitich, according to the message, has been proclaimed dictator and has ordered the Russian troops to fight to the last. Brujevitich was formerly chief of staff to Ensign Krylenko.

## RESIDENTS SUPPLY GERMAN MINISTER

Mexico City, Feb. 25.—Germans in Mexico, especially at the capital, are supplying H. Von Eckardt the German minister here, with the sinews of war for the extensive propaganda campaign that is being carried on by the legation. Both through newspapers and private agents. There has been much speculation as to what means the German minister used to secure funds to maintain the large legation, his sumptuous home and the Teutonic propaganda since he was cut off from the fatherland, but it is now known that German banks, business houses and individuals are buying his notes on the Imperial government.

The claim has been advanced repeatedly that Von Eckardt deprived of the use of neutral diplomatic wires in communicating with his government, was keeping in touch with the Berlin foreign office through letters carried on Spanish ships to the gulf of Biscay, whence they were sent by submarine to Berlin. It was stated that he was being supplied with funds via this route, but the German sums being spent by the legation seemed to make this claim untenable. Despite denial by the Spanish line involved, it is believed here, that von Eckardt's letters are being carried on his shirt, that messages from the legation, sent in plain envelopes to reliable contacts in Spain, ultimately find their way to Berlin by way of Switzerland or some other route.

## BANDITS KILL AMERICAN.

Washington, Feb. 25.—One American was killed and two were wounded in an attack by Mexican bandits on an oil boat at Tampico on Saturday. Officials regard the incident as a case of robbery rather than an outburst of anti-American feeling. The boat attacked was carrying money. So far as known the bandits were not connected with any of the Mexican military forces. The government has called the incident to the attention of the Mexican government.